



Nomination of Hill Forts of Rajasthan for inclusion on World Heritage List



Description



2a. Description of Property

Ranthambore



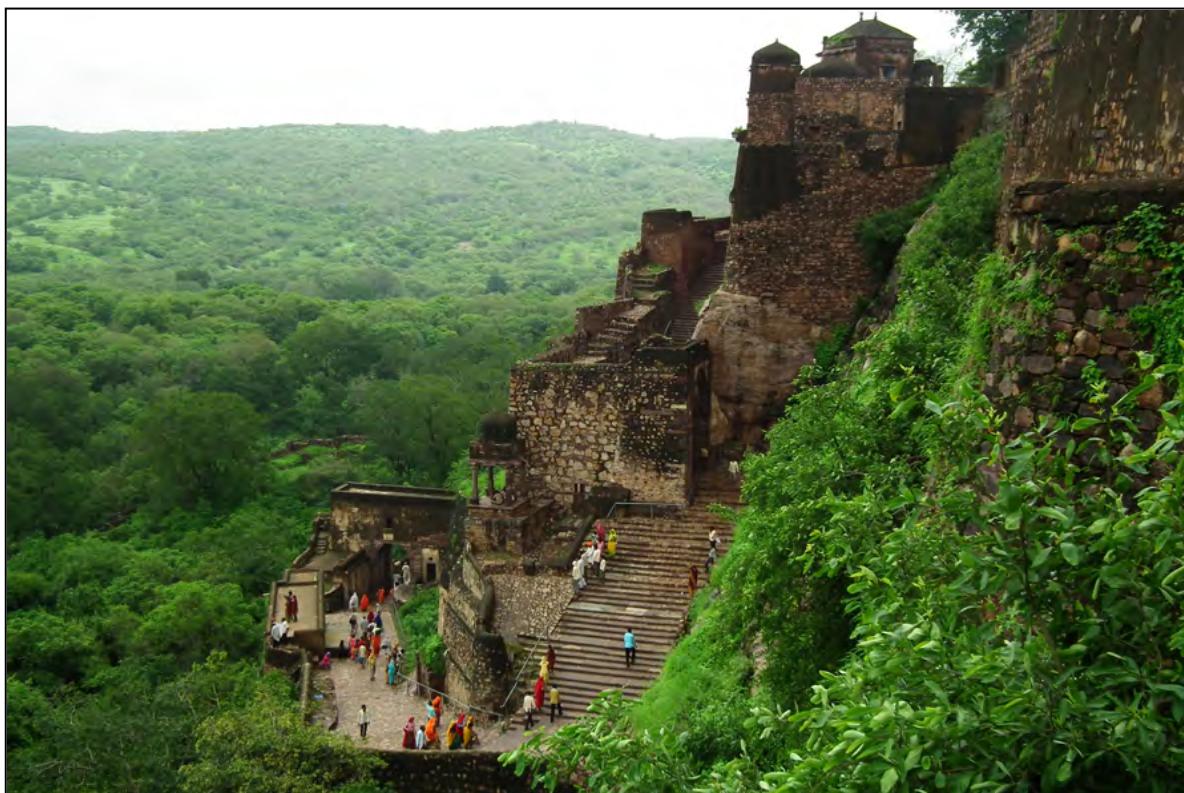
RANTHAMBORE

SUMMARY

Located on the top of the Thambhor hill, the Ranthambore fort is one of the strongest forts of Rajasthan. It is surrounded by the Ranthambore National Park, formerly the hunting grounds for the Rajput Maharajas of Jaipur. The scenery changes dramatically from gentle and steep slopes of the Vindhya range to sharp and conical hills of the Aravallis. Three big lakes – Padam Talab, Malik Talab and Raj Bagh – are visible from the fort, located in the vast forest that abounds with aquatic vegetation including duckweeds, lilies and lotus. A significant geological feature within the park is the 'Great Boundary Fault' where the Vindhya plateau meets the Aravali range.

The fort is strengthened by massive fortification. It covers an area of about 4.5 sq kms, with a circumference of 5.4 km. Overhanging cliffs, jagged rocks and dense forest form natural obstacles to an invading army, to which the Ranthambore rulers added a route of steep paved ramps, a narrow and sinuous path and a long flight of steps barred at points by four powerful gateways.

The fort is not visible until the valley is reached through these series of gateways. Each of these is placed at a sharp angle to the path in a system that ensured that no advancing army could proceed unimpeded. The grim fortifications, its gateways and the position of the fort are interesting examples of Rajput defense art.



Aerial views of steps and gateways leading to the fort with the Ranthambore National Park sanctuary sprawling below

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● **Site context**

Located on the top of the Thambhor hill, the Ranthambore fort is one of the strongest forts of Rajasthan. It is surrounded by the Ranthambore National Park, formerly the hunting grounds for the Rajput Maharajas of Jaipur. The reserved forest lies on the junction of Aravali and Vindhya range of mountains just 14 Kms from Sawai Madhopur in Eastern Rajasthan and sprawls over a varying and undulating landscape. The scenery changes dramatically from gentle and steep slopes of the Vindhya to sharp and conical hills of the Aravalis. Three big lakes – Padam Talab, Malik Talab and Raj Bagh – are visible from the fort, located in the vast forest that abounds with aquatic vegetation including duckweeds, lilies and lotus. A significant geological feature within the park is the 'Great Boundary Fault' where the Vindhya plateau meets the Aravali range. The Ranthambore fort spans one of the highest hills at the meeting point.



View from the fort of the Jogi Mahal currently under the Forest Department and in the buffer zone (earlier under the jurisdiction of ASI), the Ranthambore sanctuary, and the Padam Talab

The fort itself is said to have derived its name from the two hills Ran and Thambor. It commands a strategic location, on the hills and is a classic example of a forest fort. The sanctuary, most well known for the celebrated Indian tiger, is a perfect backdrop for the dominating skyline of this historic fort that was the focal point of several historic developments of Rajasthan. With its thick and dense jungle it was provided a strong buffer of impenetrable security. While many of the hill fortresses are visible from a long distance, the Fort of Ranthambore conceals itself amidst the hill ranges and the dense forests, rendering itself hardly visible from a distance.

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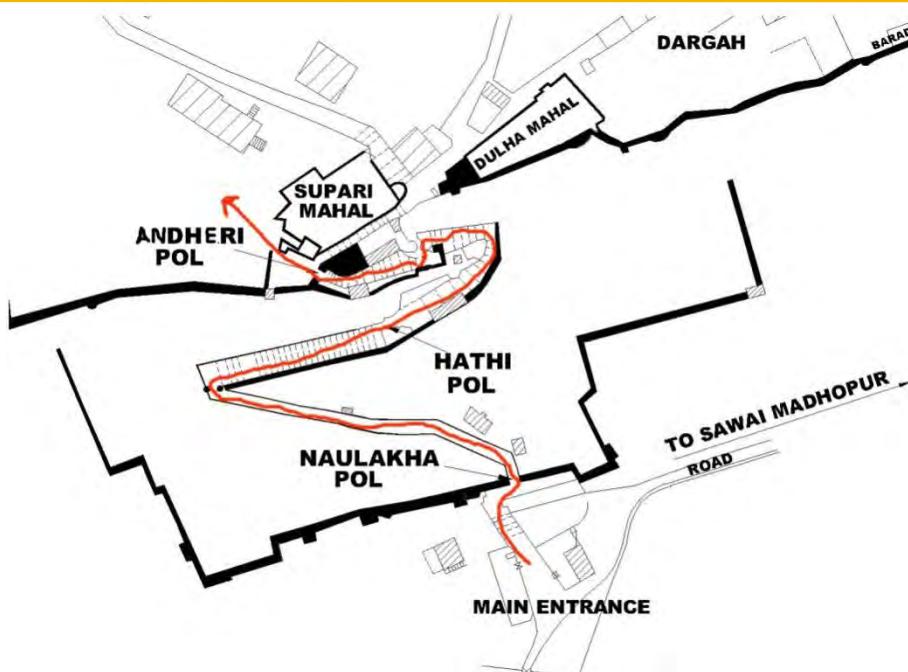
This National Park is bound by the rivers Chambal in the south and the Banas in the north. The rugged park terrain alternates between dry deciduous forest, open grassy meadow, dotted by several lakes and rivers that are only made passable by rough roads built and maintained by the Forest Service. A variety of birds including Owlets, the ubiquitous Langur (monkey), Leopard, Caracal, Hyena, Jackal, Jungle Cat, marsh Crocodiles, Wild Boar, Bears and various species of Deer are the other wildlife attractions



Aerial views of steps and gateways leading to the fort with the sanctuary sprawling below

● Site Planning

Strengthened by massive fortification, the main approach to the fort is from the north at the east end of the new road constructed in 1959. It covers an area of about 4.5 sq kms, with a circumference of 5.4 kms. The ascent after crossing the low lying area was so precipitous that steps had to be cut out to lead from one gate to another. Overhanging cliffs, jagged rocks and dense forest form natural obstacles to an invading army, to which the Ranthambore rulers added a route of steep paved ramps, a narrow and sinuous path and a long flight of steps barred at points by four powerful gateways the Naulakha Pol, Hathi Pol, Ganesh Pol and Andheri Pol. The fort is not visible until the valley is reached through these series of gateways. Each of these is placed at a sharp angle to the path in a system that ensured that no advancing army could proceed unimpeded. The other three *pol*s that puncture the massive fortifications are the Sat Pol, Suraj Pol and Delhi Pol. The grim fortifications, its gateways and the position of the fort are interesting examples of Indian military art.



A sketch plan showing the arrangement of gateways along slope of the hill inter connected by ramps and steps



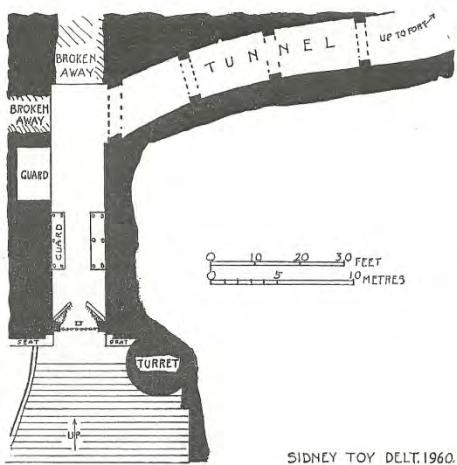
The steep climb from Naulakha to Hathi pol by stairs and ramps

Once past the gateways, heavily spiked and placed at sharp angles lie many palaces, temples, shrines, *chattris*, walled enclosures, stores etc the important of which are Hammir Palace, Rani Palace, Hammir Badi Kacchehri, Chhoti Kacchehri, Badal Mahal, Battis Khamba Chhatri, Janwara-Bhanwra (Granaries), Dargah, Hindu and Jain temples. Of these, notable are the Lakshmi Narayan temple, Raghunathji temple, Banke Bihari Temple, Digambar Jain temple and Ganesh temple. There are five tanks in the fort which were kept full of water and even today some water is to be found in all of them.

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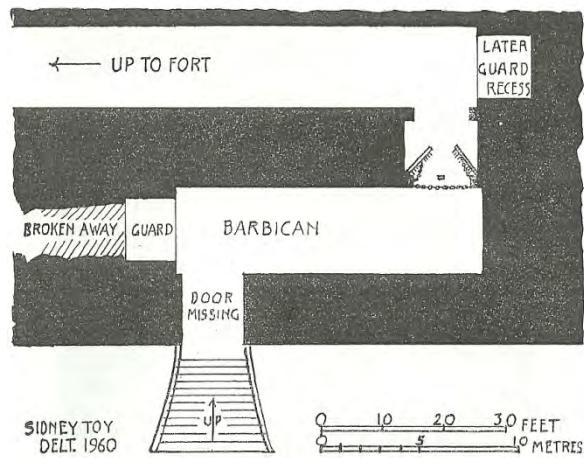
RANTHAMBORE

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Andheri Pol with long flight of steps set in a sharp loop of the pathway

Source: (Toy, 1965)



Naulakha Pol with strategically located guard rooms and zig zag turns

Source: (Toy, 1965)

The planning of the inner structures show that the main palace components of Hammir Palace, Rani Mahal and few other structures area were placed centrally on the hill top, accessed by a series of 4 gates which defined the royal access. Either the Suraj Pol or Delhi Pol (with public buildings close to it) was possibly, the entrance gate for commoners as also found in other forts of this period. A number of the historic water structures and stepwells within the fort are still functional and full of water.



The entrance to the fort from Naulakha Pol and the fort at the higher level reached by steps and ramps following a zig zag pattern; all laid down as part of security measures in synchrony with the terrain



Aerial view of the Naulakha Pol below, from the fort showing the height that has been scaled through series of gateways to reach the fort



The Padmavati Talab with structures along its embankment

2a. Description of Property

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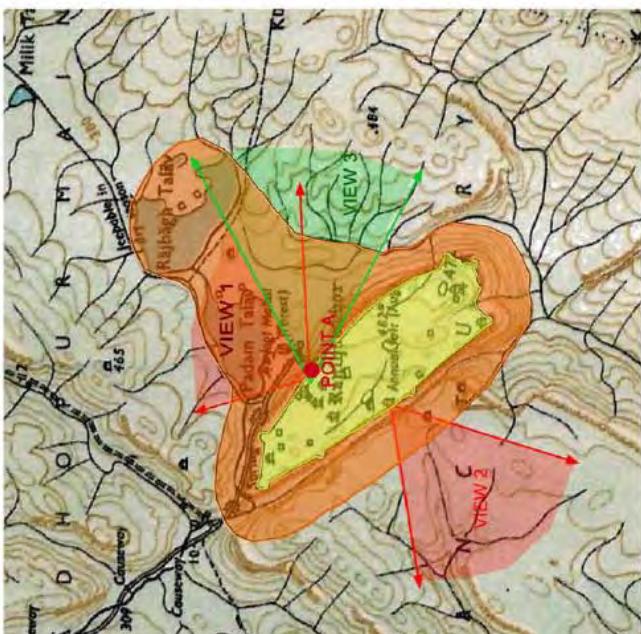
Views from and to fort



Point A: View of approach ramp from Badal Mahal



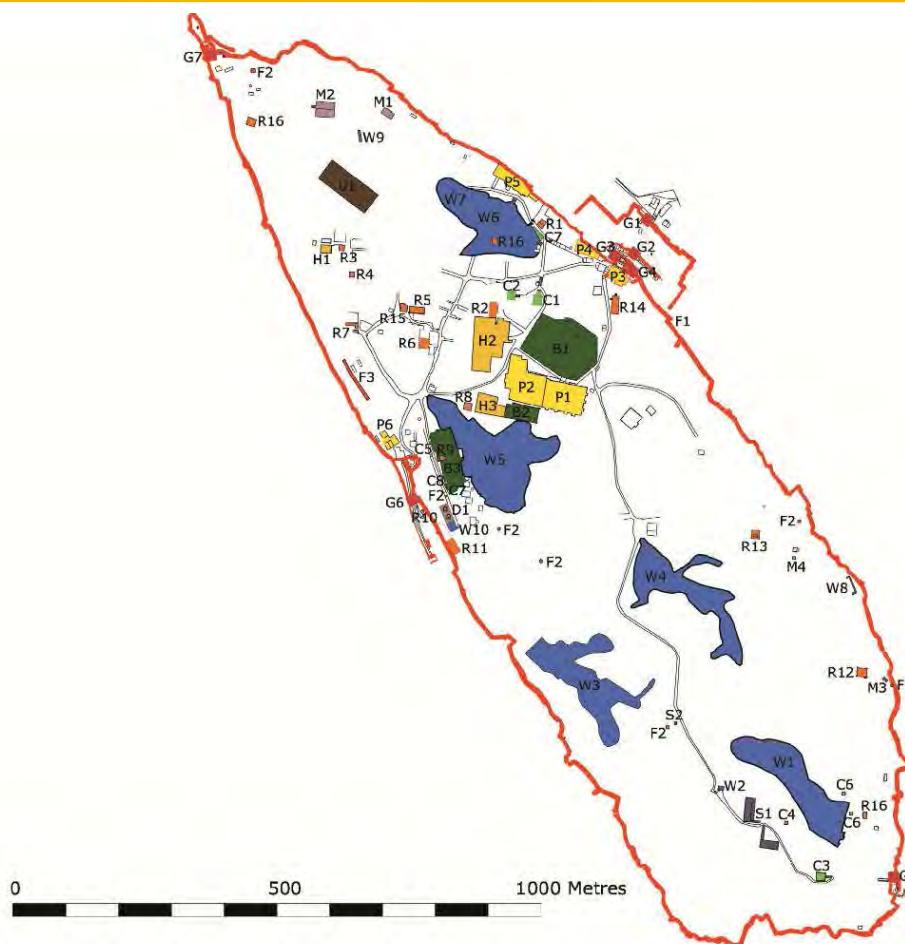
View 1: View of Padam Talab and Rajbagh from Badal Mahal



RANTHAMBORE FORT: Topographic Map showing viewpoints from the fort
Nominated property (area 102 ha)
Buffer zone (area 372 ha)



View 3: View of Padam Talab and entry point from Hathi Pol



FORT WALL AND BASTIONS	GARDENS	RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES
F1. Fort Wall and Bastions F2. Gun Point F3. Remains of earlier Fort Wall	B1. Garden B2. Old Garden B3. Pushp Vatika	R1. Dargah R2. Raj Mandir R3. Banke Bihari Temple R4. Sita Ram Temple R5. Laxmi Temple R6. Laxmi Narayan Temple R7. Kalika Mata Temple R8. Temple of Patal Bhairavi R9. Annapurna Temple R10. Shiv Temple R11. Ganesh Temple R12. Peer Baba Ka Sthan R13. Hanuman Temple R14. Raghunath Temple R15. Digambar Jain Temple R16. Mosque
GATES	STORES	
G1. Naulakha Pol G2. Hathi Pol G3. Ganesh Pol G4. Andheri Pol G5. Suraj Pol G6. Sat Pol G7. Delhi Gate	S1. Janwara Bhawnra S2. Namak Ka Kotha	
PALACE AREA	HAVELI / HOUSE	
P1. Hammir Mahal P2. Rani Mahal P3. Supari Mahal P4. Dulha Mahal P5. Badal Mahal P6. Pachauri Mahal	H1. Barnala House H2. Sanghi Ki Haveli H3. Pandit Ki Haveli	
CHHATRIS/CENOTAPHS/ MEMORIALS	WATER STRUCTURES	
C1. Battis Khamba Chhatri C2. Hada Rani Chhatri C3. Chhatri to the south C4. Chhatri near Janwara Bhanwra C5. Hanuman Chhatri C6. Chhatri C7. Graves C8. Tomb	W1. Badda Sagar W2. Gupta Ganga W3. Sukh Sagur W4. Jangali Talab W5. Padmavati Talab W6. Rani Talab W7. Well W8. Kund W9. Bandh W10. Tank	
HABITATION		
D1. Habitation near Ganesh Temple		
OTHERS		
		M1. Chhoti Kachehri M2. Hammir or Badi Kachehri M3. Phansi Ghar M4. Balam Ki Meddi

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Scale: 1:13000

SITE COMPONENTS - RANTHAMBORE FORT

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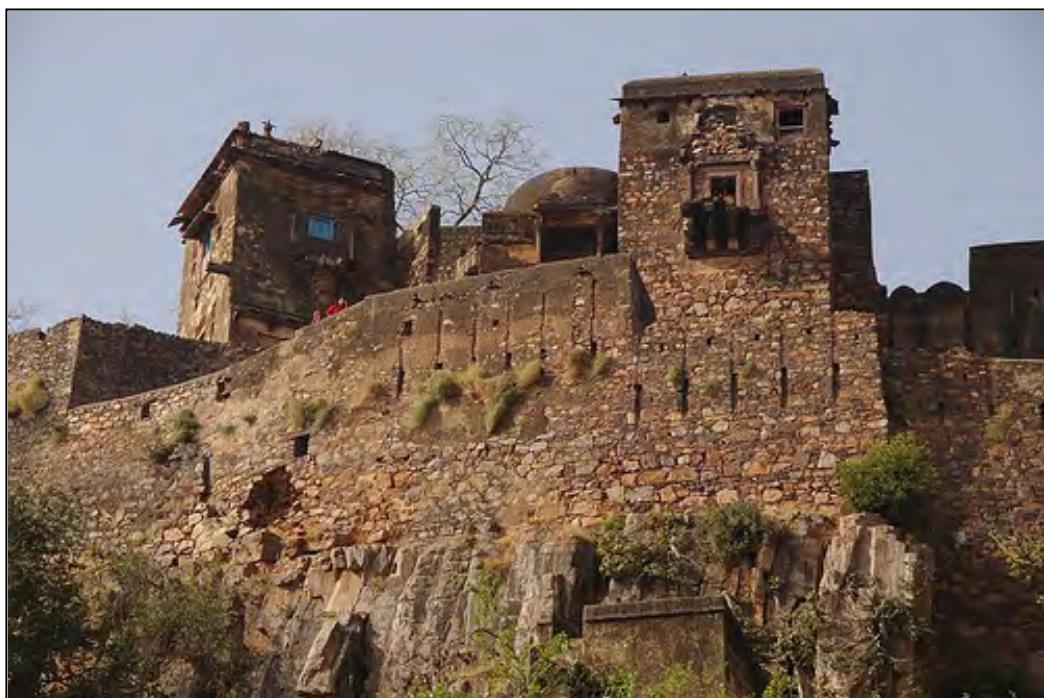
FORT WALLS AND BASTIONS

■ Fort walls and bastions as shown on the Site Plan (F1)

● Period of construction	5 th -16 th century AD	Patron	Yadavas/Chauhans/Sisodias/
Usage	defense		Kacchwahas

● Architectural Form and Details

The crest of the hill is nearly 1.6 kms in length and breadth and is encircled by a massive embattled wall, numerous bastions and towers. The height of the fortifications depends upon the situation at the top of the hill. The scraped hillsides all around form the first level of defense, serving as the outer natural rampart. The upper surface of the fort is undulating, some portions being on much higher levels than others and its contours follow the outline of the rampart with the precipices very irregular. Where the rise of the hills is less precipitous or mounts up in vertical tiers, strong walls with bastions at intervals are built; these walls wind up along the hill side connecting the lower with higher levels at intervals. In the existing portions of the parapets, most of the merlons are unpierced, the firing being through the narrow embrasures. Square loopholes were designed for firearms like handguns.



View of the fortification varying in heights with the narrow embrasures for firing

● Construction Materials

The fort walls and bastions are made of coarse rubble stone and lime mortar

2a. Description of Property

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The merlon crenellations



Fortification as viewed from Shiv Temple area

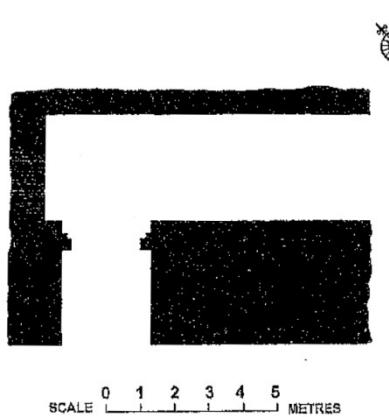


Fortification as viewed from the sanctuary from the ground

GATES

Naulakha Pol (G1)

Period of construction	13 th -14 th century AD, door from 19 th century AD	Patron	Chauhan Rajputs/ Kacchwahas
Usage	entrance gateway		



Plan-Naulakha Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Naulakha Pol

Architectural Form

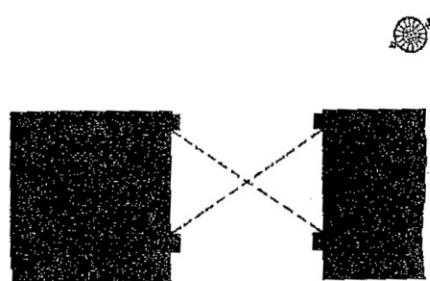
The first gateway from the east, approached through a long flight of steps has a series of three sequential gates. This gate 3.2m wide is protected by a barbican with zigzag, three right angled turns and guard rooms. With a small wicket gate in the left leaf, the door is armored with ferocious looking elephant spikes. A copper plate inscription affixed to the gate states that the existing wooden doors were provided during the period of Sawai Jagat Singh of Jaipur in the 19th century AD

Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar

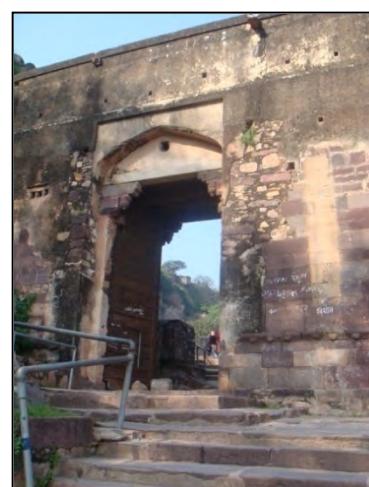
Hathi Pol (G2)

Period of construction	13 th -14 th century AD	Patron	Chauhan Rajputs
Usage	entrance gateway		



Plan of Hathi Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Hathi Pol

2a. Description of Property

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● Architectural Form

Located towards the south east, the second gateway 3.2m wide has similar defenses without a barbican. On one end it is attached to the fort wall, while the other side abuts a natural rock. A rectangular chamber for guards is constructed on top of the gate. The head of the doorway, originally a flat lintel on corbels has been repaired and the two crude figures set against the right face of the gate have been modified over a period of time.

● Construction Materials

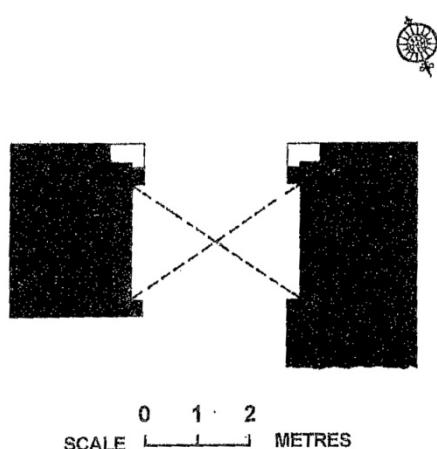
Stone and lime mortar

■ Ganesh Pol (G3)

● Period of construction 13th -14th century AD

Patron Chauhan Rajputs

Usage entrance gateway



Plan of Ganesh Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Ganesh Pol

● Architectural Form

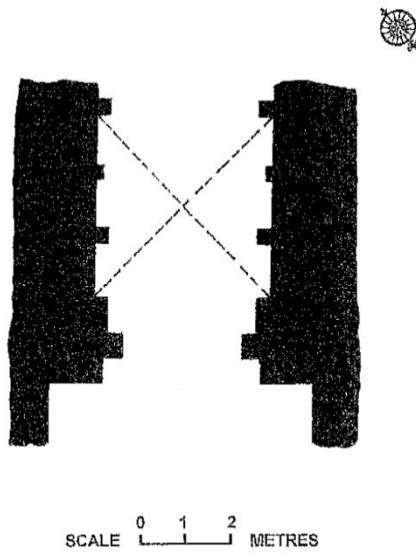
With the same defenses as other, the third southern gateway 3.10 mts wide, lies on a sharp loop of the path .The lintel of the gate is supported on brackets, further framed by a pointed arch and inverted trefoils. The eastern edge of the gate is attached to a vertical rock.

● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar

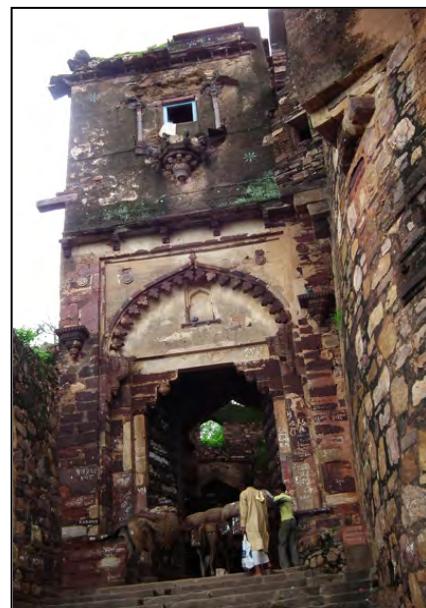
■ Andheri Pol (G4)

- Period of construction 13th -14th century AD
- Usage entrance gateway



Plan of Andheri Pol
Source: Archaeological Survey of India

Patron Chauhan Rajputs



Andheri Pol

● Architectural Form

Facing the north, this last entry gate into the fort has a formidable bastion, close to the summit. It is 3.3 mts wide and is connected to the fort wall on either side. It is provided with a recessed pointed arch with projections on sides carved in Hindu style. Situated at the head of a steep flight of steps, it is reinforced by a turret and huge doors with elephant spikes. The inner passage is flanked by a raised platform, beyond which a long vaulted tunnel leads to the fort.

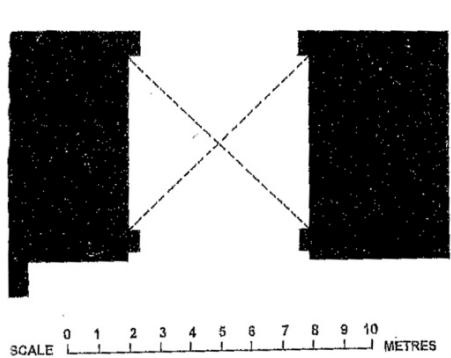
● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar.

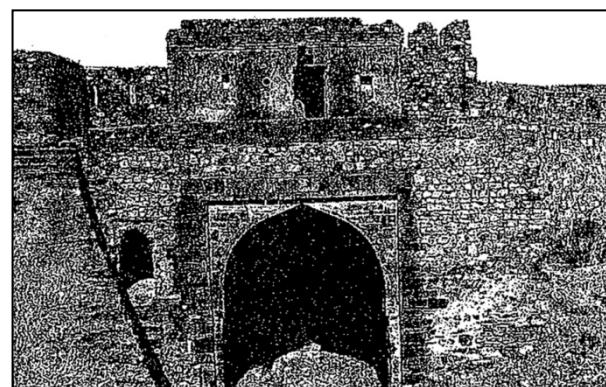
■ Dilli Pol (Delhi Gate)(G5)

- Period of construction 13th -14th century AD
- Usage entrance gateway

Patron Chauhan Rajputs



Plan of Delhi Gate
Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Delhi Gate
Source: Archaeological Survey of India

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● Architectural Form

This is situated in the north western corner of the fort. It is north facing and 4.7 mts wide. In this arched gateway, a number of chambers have been constructed for residence of the security guards.

● Construction Materials

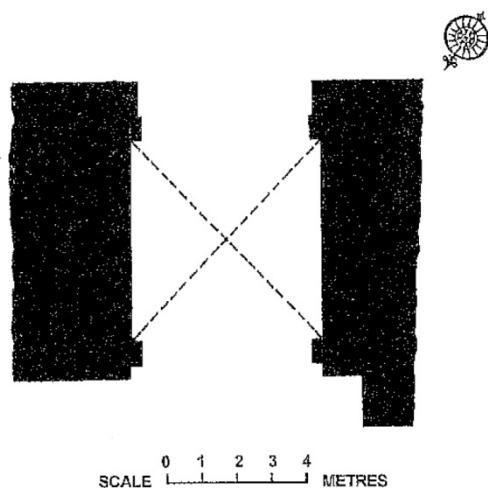
Stone and lime mortar

■ Sat Pol (G6)

● Period of construction 12th-13th century AD

Patron Chauhan Rajputs

Usage entrance gateway



Sat Pol

Plan of Sat Pol

Source: Archaeological Survey of India

● Architectural Form

Located in the western part of the fort, this south facing gate is the largest and loftiest of all, measuring 4.7 mts wide. There is a provision of double storied chambers for security guards at this gate. Its recesses are flanked by projected balconies on both sides. The battlement at the top are built of rocky masonry.

● Construction Materials

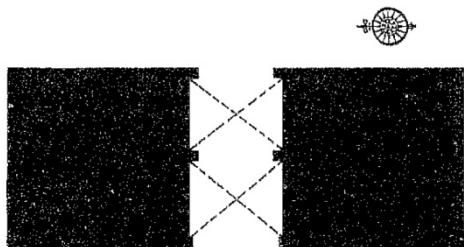
Stone and lime mortar

■ Suraj Pol (G7)

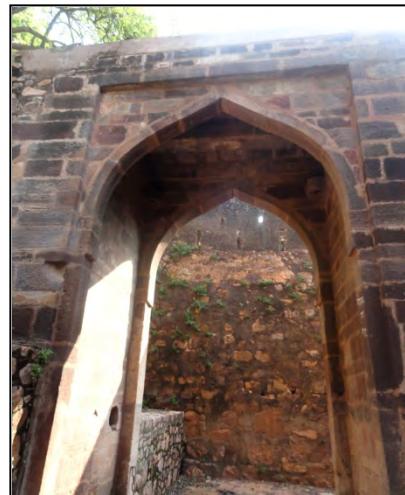
● Period of construction 12th-13th century AD

Patron Chauhan Rajputs

Usage entrance gateway



Plan of Suraj Pol
Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Suraj Pol

● Architectural Form

This east facing gate, located in the western part of the fort is comparatively small, with a width of 2.1 mts.

● Construction Materials

The chief construction materials are stone and lime mortar

■ Dargah Pol (G8)

● Period of construction	17 th -18 th century AD	Patron	Kachhwaha Rajputs
Usage	entrance gateway		



View from the approach to Dargah - Dargah Pol



View from the other side - Dargah Pol

● Architectural Form

This gate is located close to the *dargah* of Pir Sadar-ud-din. This is the main gateway to enter the Badal Mahal area. East facing and 2.75 mts wide, it has an arched gateway

● Construction Materials

Constructed out of undressed stone and lime plastered.

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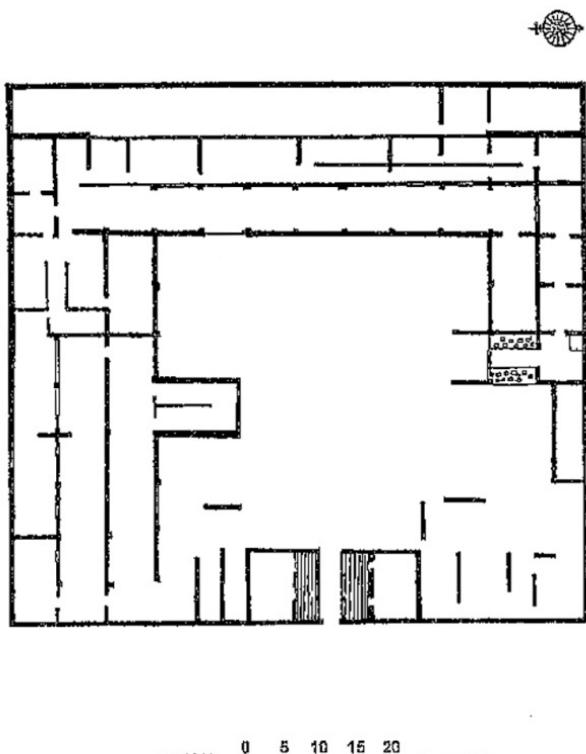
PALACE AREA

■ Hammir Mahal (P1)

● Period of construction 1283-1301 AD

Patron Hammir Dev

Usage retiring rooms/Palace areas



PLAN
Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Aerial view of Hammir Mahal



Brackets carved in sandstone supporting beams

● Spatial Planning

Built in Hindu style the palace is a majestic structure that is entered through an arched gateway to the north by ramps from two directions. The palace includes living apartments, stables for horses, stores and quarters for the king's retinue. The eastern wing of the palace is three storeyed while the rest is single storeyed. It has a basement in the north east corner. The ground floor has multiple chambers connected to each other through small doorway. All of these open into a veranda. The roof of the veranda is supported on plain columns, devoid of any elaboration. The eastern part of the palace is more decorated. A convenient ramp is constructed to reach its first floor. The ceiling of the palatial compartment is flat supported on beams.



View of Hammir Mahal



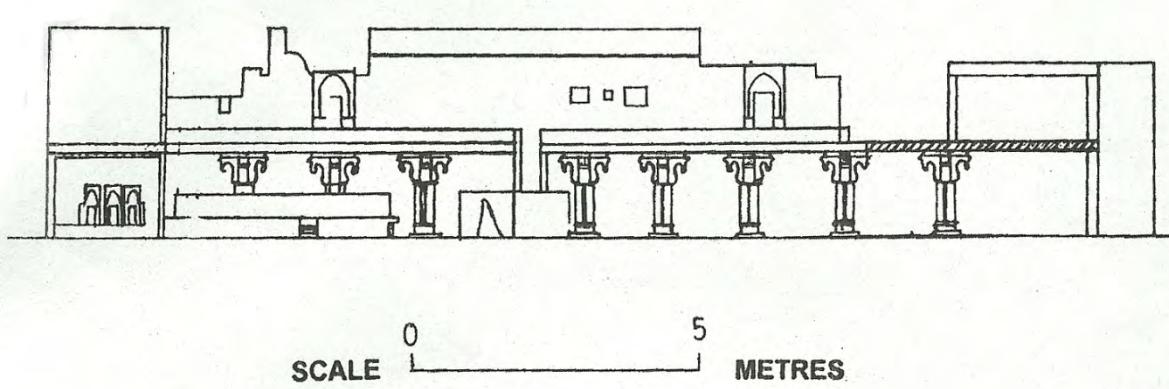
Ornamental stone columns



Stone brackets and jails on the façade of Hammir Mahal



Hammir Mahal



A sketch of the façade of Hammir Mahal

Source: Singh & Bahura, 1990

● Construction Materials

The roof of the entire area is constructed of very large suspended slabs of sandstone, supported on stone brackets. Its walls are built in red Karauli stone with remarkable masonry work and lime plastered over, evident even today

2a. Description of Property

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Rani Mahal (P2)

● Period of construction 1283-1381 AD

Patron Hammir Dev

Usage Palace for Queens

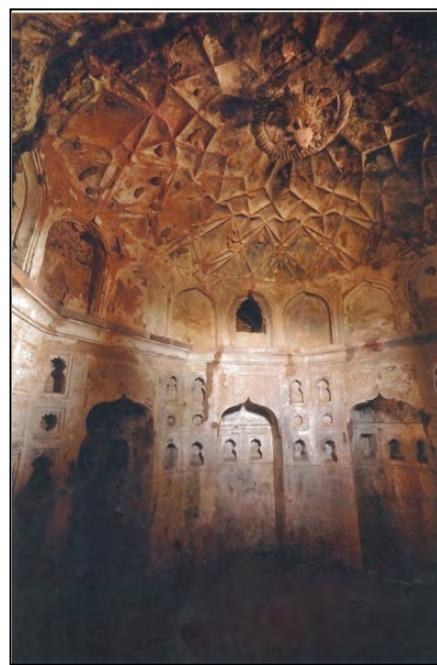
● Architectural form and details

This spectacular building complex is situated near Hammir Palace. Various structures are located inside its boundary but most of them are in a ruinous condition. The entrance gateway is quite imposing, with architectural details similar to the ones found on the main gateways.



A gateway at the entrance of the Rani Mahal

Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Interior of Rani Mahal

Source: Baig, 2010

● Construction Materials

The entrance gateway is made of red sandstone. The Rani Mahal is constructed of stone laid in lime mortar and lime plastered. The interiors are decorated exquisitely using lime plaster. Originally Rani Mahal seems to have formed part of the Hammir Mahal which was separated by a wall at later time.

■ Supari Mahal (P3)

- **Period of construction** 17th -18th century AD **Patron** Kacchwahas
- **Usage** Palace area/guest house

● Architectural Form and Details

This palace space is strategically located with the best view towards Raj Bagh and lake below. Architectural features include projected *jharokhas* on brackets and painted ceilings in rooms inside. It is currently used as a guesthouse by ASI and toilet facilities have been recently added



Supari Mahal



Column carved exquisitely in sandstone



Random rubble masonry wall with jharokas

● Construction Materials

Coarse rubble stone and lime for walls with lime plaster. Sandstone has been used for columns, brackets and jaalis.

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Dulha Mahal (P4)

● Period of construction	17 th -18 th century AD	Patron	Kacchwahas
Usage	palace area		

● Architectural Form and Details

Built around courtyards with Tibari spaces, the Dulha Mahal was a palace structure of later period located towards the western edge of the fort, on looking Raj Bagh area. Architectural features are typical of Jaipur style arches, lotus base columns with stucco work. Few rooms have elaborate paintings but the structure is badly damaged



View of the interior spaces within the Dulha Mahal in a ruined condition



An exterior view of the Dulha Mahal

● Construction Materials

Coarse rubble stone and lime for walls with lime plaster. Sandstone has been used for columns, brackets and jaalis.

■ **Badal Mahal (P5)**

● Period of construction	18 th - 19 th century AD	Patron	Kachhwaha Rajputs
Usage	monsoon palace		

● **Spatial Planning**

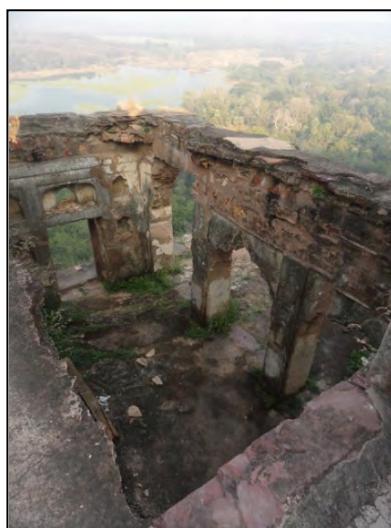
The Hammir Mahal, facing north is approached through a huge gateway with a prominent locking device. The inner courtyard of the palace is surrounded by verandahs and rooms preceded by massive stone pillars carved with stylized floral patterns at the base, thick shafts consisting of huge blocks of stone surrounded by triple roll brackets. The doorways leading to the side rooms are flanked by square and octagonal pilasters supporting the lintels. The upper storey preserved on the eastern side has small courtyards flanked by pillared verandahs and rooms. This is a large double storeyed structure. There is one dance room amongst these chambers that is supported on columns with the use of double arches. It was a palace to be used during monsoon.



Entrance to the Badal Mahal with features similar to havelis of Jaipur from the same period



Rear view of Badal Mahal



Ruined portions of the Badal Mahal

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● Architectural Details

In one of the hypostyle halls, besides beautiful wall painting, various decorative techniques have been depicted. There are two big halls which are notable for their decorative plaster work and remnants of paintings on the walls and the ceilings.

● Construction Materials

All the rooms are built of coarse red sandstone with lime plaster and paintings in upper floor. The walls are lime plastered.



Inner court - Badal Mahal



Verandah with cusped arches in stone - Badal Mahal

Pachauri Mahal (P6)

Period of construction	18 th - 19 th century AD	Patron	Kachhwaha Rajputs
Usage	Palace area		

Architectural Details

The Pachauri Mahal, situated near the Satpol gate, is a moderate double storeyed structure with a closed verandah approached through triple arched openings on the ground floor and having a projected arched balcony (*jharokha*) flanked by rooms on the upper storey. Except for some decorative treatment on the facade, the structure is devoid of any ornamentation. At times the *Mahal* is misused by the pilgrims who cook inside, the offerings to be made to the Ganesh temple that is located nearby.



Pachauri Mahal

Construction Materials

Random rubble masonry laid in lime mortar and lime plastered.

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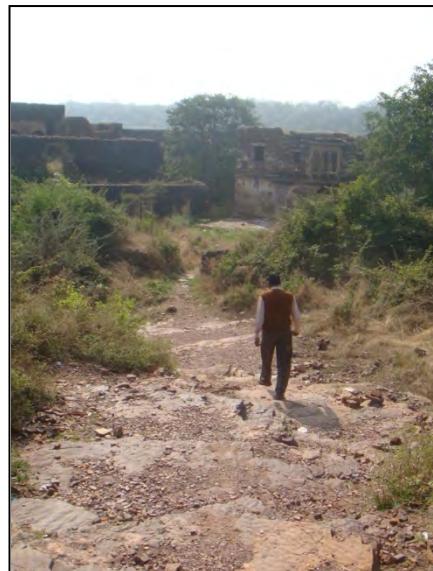
RANTHAMBORE

HAVELIS

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Sanghi ki Haveli (H2)



Pandit ki Haveli (H3)



Pandit ki Haveli (H3)

RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

Dargah of Qazi Pir Sadr-ud-din(R1)

● Period of construction	13 th -14 th century AD	Patron	Unknown
Usage	religious		



Dargah of Qazi Pir Sadr-ud-din, Dargah Pol and graves

● Spatial Planning

Facing south west, there are seven graves inside the structure. There is a platform in front of the Dargah that has a number of graves. An extremely significant inscription in Persian was earlier placed here that has been stolen.

● Architectural details

This is a domed structure with arched entrance gateways. Inside the chamber, each corner has a niche and in the dome there are four ventilators with stone *jalis*.

● Construction Materials

The chief construction materials are stone and lime mortar. The walls have been lime plastered and lime washed

■ Lakshmi Narayan Mandir (R6)

● Period of construction	18 th -19 th century AD	Patron	Kacchwahas
Usage	Hindu temple		

● Architectural details

The temple has a courtyard and follows the *Haveli* –temple type prevalent in the 18th century AD in the region

● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar. The walls have been lime plastered and lime washed

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Inner courtyard of Lakshmi Narayan Mandir



Lakshmi Narayan Mandir

■ Annapurna Mandir (R9)

● Period of construction 18th-19th century AD Patron Kacchwahas

Usage Hindu temple



Annapurna Mandir

● Spatial Planning

This temple is south facing and is built on high plinth. The temple plan includes a sanctuary, and two pillared halls. The terrace of this temple is flat at a single level.

● Architectural details

A *Shivaling* is established in the sanctuary. On each two walls of the pillared hall there is a scenery made out of stone, with flowers and birds engraved along with marigold decoration, dated to VS 1898 (1841 AD)

● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar

■ Shiv Mandir (R10)

● Period of construction	12 th -13 th century AD	Patron	Chauhan Rajputs
Usage	Hindu Temple		



This is a small shrine but significant amongst the temples within the fort as it is said that this is the spot where Hammir Dev beheaded himself as an offering to Lord Shiv – seen here are the Shivling, Nandi and carved stone columns

■ Ganesh Mandir (R11)

● Period of construction	5-11 th century AD, structure later period	Patron	Chauhans/ Kacchwahas
Usage	Hindu temple		



Ganesh Mandir

● Architectural details

Inside the temple, the head and trunk of Lord Ganesha are carved on a large rock. Among the local people this is famous as Ranat Bhanwar and is the most revered of all the temples within the fort. A spectacular fair is organized here at the occasion of Ganesh Chaturthi.

● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar

2a. Description of Property

RANTHAMBORE

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■ Raghunath Ji Mandir (R14)

● Period of construction	13 th century AD, surrounding structures of 18 th century	Patron	Chauhans/ Kacchwahas
Usage	Hindu Temple		



Raghunath Ji Mandir

● Spatial Planning

This west facing temple comprises of an open courtyard, a covered court and a *garbh griha* (inner sanctum) with a *pradakshina path* (circumambulatory path). A chamber and a veranda are attached on either side of the sanctuary and the outer walls of the sanctuary are decorated with beautiful paintings.

● Construction Materials

The chief construction materials are stone and lime mortar

■ Digambar Jain Mandir (R15)

● Period of construction	<i>Shikhara</i> from 12 th century AD, surrounding structures of 18 th century	Patron	Chauhans/ Kacchwahas
Usage	Hindu Temple		

● Spatial Planning

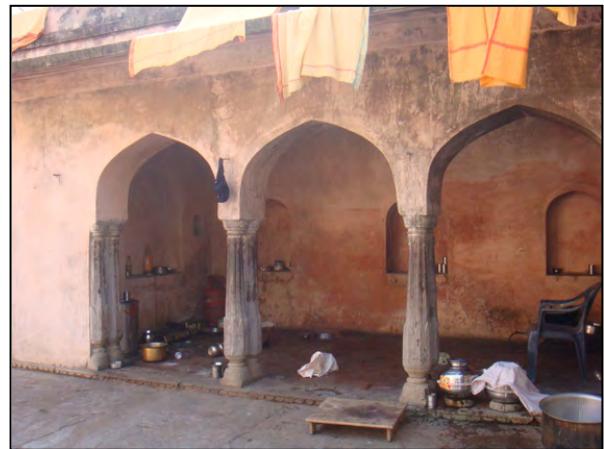
Originally, the temple was planned with an open pillared hall and an inner sanctum. Subsequently it went through a number of transformations. The open sides of the pavilion were closed by brick screens. Colonnaded verandas are built on three sides of the pavilion. Two ancient idols were stolen from here in the year 1979. Presently, a contemporary idol of Sambhavnath in meditative pose is seated within the sanctuary.

● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar



Digambar Jain Mandir



Courtyard - Digambar Jain Mandir

■ Mosque (R16)

● Period of construction	unknown	Patron	unknown
Usage	Mosque		



Mosque

● Architectural details

The features of the mosque are Islamic with 3 pointed arches crowned by three domes and decorated with stucco work. It has a small minaret at the back and a stepped gateway in front.

● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar. The walls have been lime plastered and lime washed

2a. Description of Property

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■ Other Religious Structures



Raj Mandir temple (R2)



Sitaram temple (R4)



Patal Bhairav temple (R8)



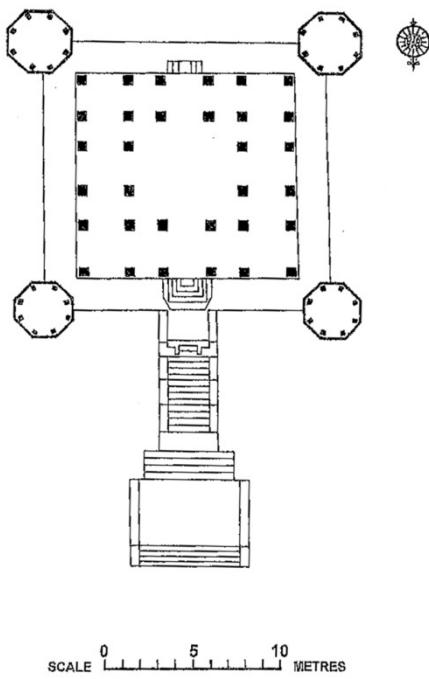
Kalika Mata temple (R7)

CHHATRIS/CENOTAPHS/MEMORIALS

Battis Khamba Chattri (C1)

● **Period of construction** 18th century AD. **Patron** Kachhwaha Rajputs of Jaipur

Usage Pleasure pavilion



Source: Archaeological Survey of India



Battis Khamba Chattri



Carved sandstone pillars with cusped arches- Battis Khamba Chattri

Spatial Planning

Close to the Hammir Mahal stands this pavilion on a three level platform, approached from north through a flight of steps. The top terrace measuring 12.5 X 12.5 mts, has a roof supported on 32 columns arranged in two rows. The outer row of columns is constituted by six columns on each side while the inner row is comprised on four columns on each side.

Architectural details

The base of these columns is square; and the central part is octagonal surmounted by a capital. The veranda of the structure has a flat roof while the central part is covered by a dome. The central dome is flanked by three small domes each on all four sides. The internal octagonal part of the main dome is decorated by floral patterns and figures of the deities Ganesh and Venugopal.

Construction Materials

The first two terraces are made of stone rubble with lime plaster and the third one is veneered by red sandstone slabs.

2a. Description of Property

RANTHAMBORE

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■ Other Chattris



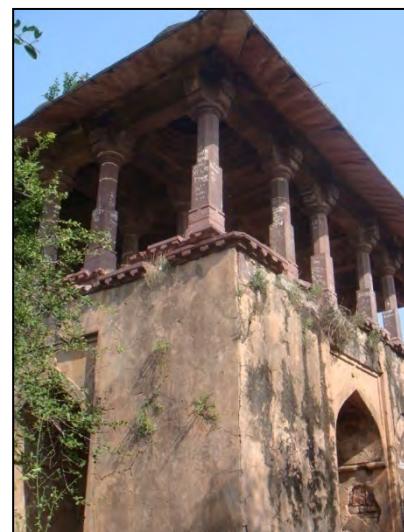
Column bases - remain of the Hada Rani Chattri (C2)



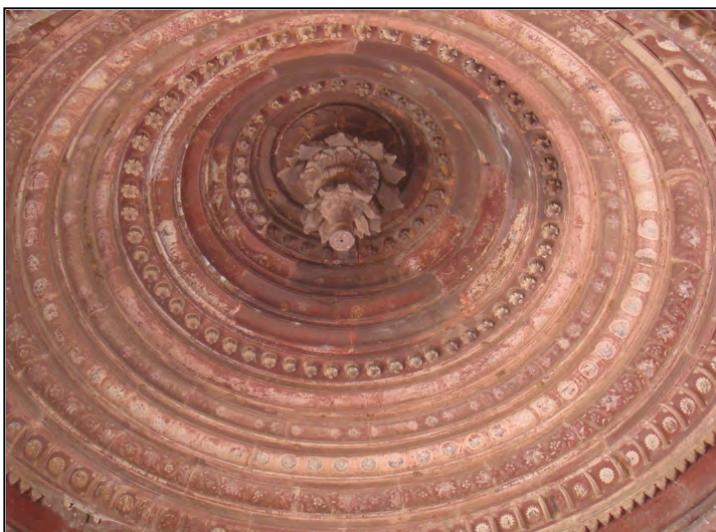
Chattri near Bhanwara Janwara
granaries (C4)



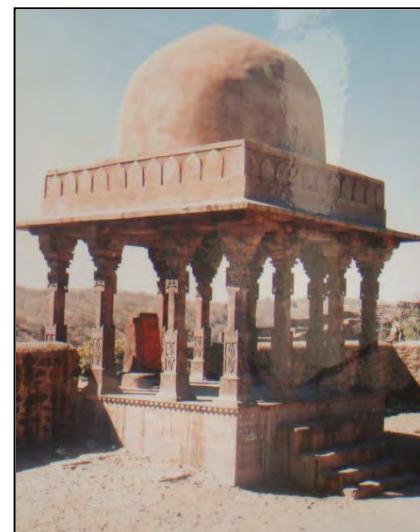
Battis Khamba Chattri (C3)



Carved sandstone pillars of the Battis
Khamba Chattri



Sandstone carved ceiling of the Battis Khamba Chattri



Hanuman Chattri (C5)

STORES

■ Janwara and Bhawnra Granaries (S1)

● Period of construction	12 th – 14 th century AD	Patron	Chauhan Rajputs
Usage	granaries		

● Spatial Planning

Two massive granaries with a series of arched shmbabers were used for storage of grains. These two structures are located close to the Chhatri. Ramps have been constructed to reach up to these and the roofs of each have a large hole for filling in grains from the top for storage.

● Construction Materials

Random rubble masonry and lime mortar.



Janwara Bhawnra Granaries

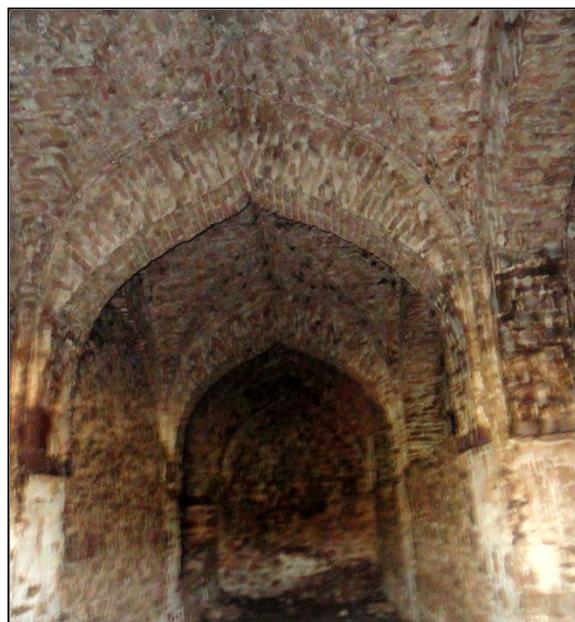


An opening to the store house to fill the grains from top

2a. Description of Property

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Interiors of the granaries

■ Namak Ka Kotha (S2)

● Period of construction	19 th century AD	Patron	Kacchwahas
Usage	store		

● Spatial Planning

This is a small square structure possibly used to store salt as the name indicates. Construction style with semi circular arch indicates that it was built in the 19th century AD

● Construction Materials

Stone and lime mortar with the walls plastered.



Namak Ka Kotha

GARDENS



Garden in front of Hammir Palace (B1)



Garden in front of Hammir Palace – there is not much evidence of historic gardens. New garden areas are developed by Horticulture department of Archaeological Survey of India



Pushp Vatika (B3)

2a. Description of Property

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WATER STRUCTURES



Gupta Ganga (W2)-The spot was present since earlier period possibly while the foundation of fort was laid while construction of a structure is dated late)r. A perennial stream flows underground with a small temple above.



Sukh Sagar (W3)



Sukh Sagar



Jangali Talab (W4)



Padmavati Talab (W5)- found during the period of Hammir Singh in the 13th-14th century AD after his daughter Padmila who is said to have committed suicide during the siege



Rani Talab (W6) - the crescent shaped tank with the ruins of a small temple at the south border of the tank

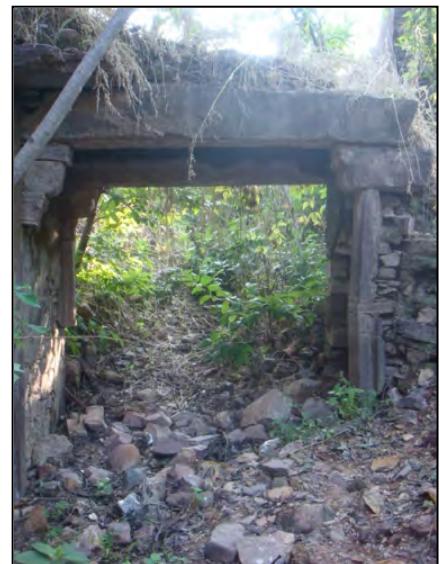
2a. Description of Property

RANTHAMBORE

RUINS (U1)



Ruined Chattris amidst dense vegetation - these are found dispersed all over the site and require detailed mapping. Smaller chhattris were usually built in memories of young Princes who died at an early stage



Ruins near the Raj Mandir temple show positions of a haveli/residence

OTHERS

■ Chhoti Kachehri (M1)

- **Period of construction** 13th century AD/18th century AD
- Patron** Hammir Singh/Kacchwahas
- Usage** court/administrative



Cusped arches in sandstone – Chhoti Kachehri



Chhoti Kachehri

● Architectural Details

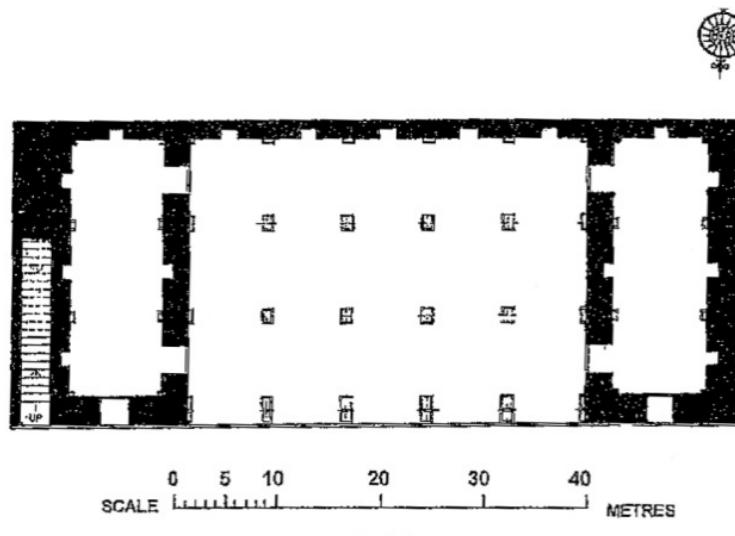
Extensively ornate walls with panels of niches, sandstone columns and cusped arches. Stylistically, these resemble structures of Mewar and may have been built or renovated in the 14th-15th century AD.

● Construction Materials

The *Kachehri* is constructed of dressed stone rubbles in lime mortar veneered by roughly dressed slabs.

■ Hammir Kachehri (M2)

- **Period of construction** 1283-1301 AD
- Patron** Hammir Singh
- Usage** Court/ administrative



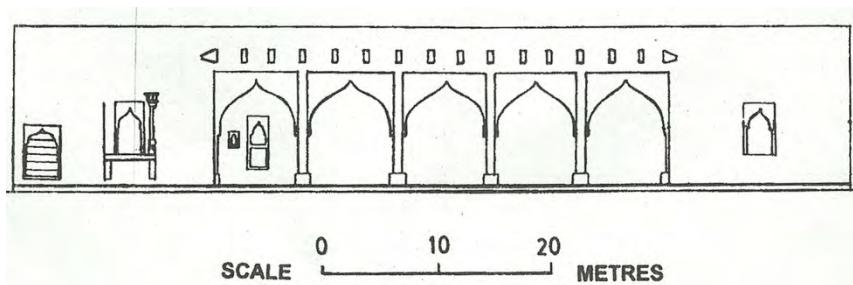
PLAN

Source: Archaeological Survey of India

2a. Description of Property

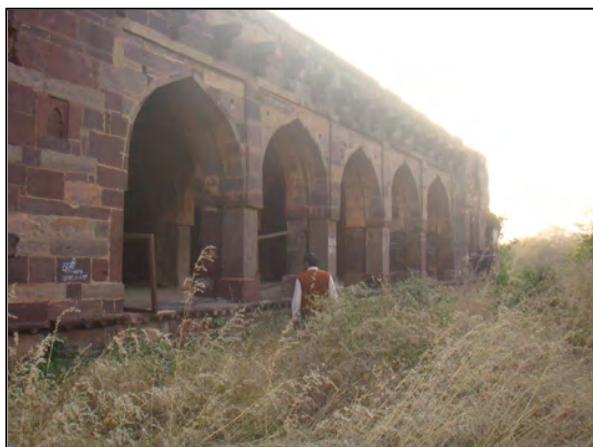
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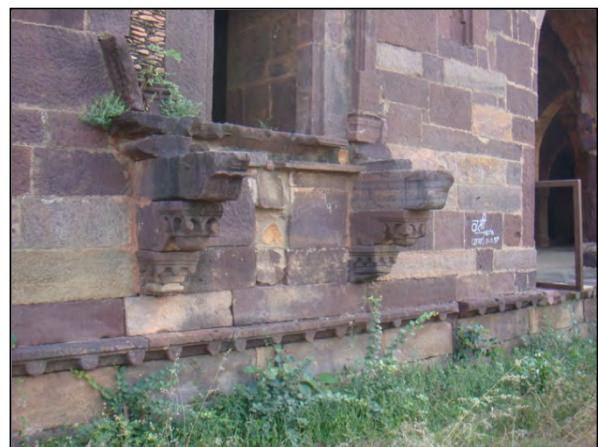


Sketch of the front façade of the Hammir Kachehri

Source: Singh & Bahura, 1990)



Hammir Kachehri



Window brackets carved in sandstone

● Spatial Planning

Situated in the North West corner of the site, this structure stands near the Dilli Pol. It is perched on a high plinth and faces the north. The plan comprises of a central chamber measuring 19.5 X 11.9 mts, on either side of which are rectangular chambers. The roof of the central chamber is supported on a numbers of columns arranged in two rows. The arrangement of columns divides the chamber into 15 parts. The base and shaft of each pillar is square. The front of the central chamber consists of five arches (*toranas*) resting on a double row of columns. The roofs of the side chambers are sloping.

● Construction Materials

The *Kachehri* is constructed of stone rubbles in lime mortar veneered by roughly dressed slabs.